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The Circulation of The Bulletin
The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.
Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.
CIRCULATION
1901, average 4,412
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May 15 9,150

GREAT BRITAIN'S CABINET.
In connection with its other big problems Great Britain has a cabinet reorganization task on its hands. This is always a matter of vital importance to every government and especially so in a time when there has been dissatisfaction at the manner in which the naval affairs have been conducted. There has been friction which could not be concealed and there has been criticism which made it evident that a weak cabinet existed which needed to be improved. As far back as the time when the assault upon Antwerp was receiving attention Sir Winston Churchill as first lord of the admiralty was pointed out as using poor judgment. This was renewed following the unsuccessful attempt to force the Dardanelles. A plan which was carried out directly against the advice of the sea lords who recognized the necessity of a land force to operate in connection with the fleet, and since that time the break between the civilian head of the navy and Admiral Fisher has increased.
The change which now bids fair to go through means the calling together of the best in all parties. It means placing patriotism before politics and is purely a war measure. It is a time when the interests of the country must come before personal ideas and when the needs must be met. Though such changes are viewed as a crisis it looks like a reorganization which will afford greater security for the empire.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.
Like the sending of business representatives from this to Latin-American countries, much good can be anticipated from the forthcoming conference at Washington next week at which will be present delegates from practically all countries in the western hemisphere. It will be after the nature of a great get-together meeting for the purpose of discussing matters of common interest with especial reference to financial, commercial and transportation questions. Each country has its particular problems and as the result of the setting forth of such details there should be furnished the basis for a better understanding and methods devised for overcoming the handicaps.
A new era of closer relations between the countries of North and South America is dawning. The desire and need for a change was long ago recognized in this country, but slow has been the progress in changing conditions. The affairs of the past two years, however, have brought all to a realization of the shortcomings of existing conditions. Though actually severing the two continents, the construction of the Panama canal has brought them closer together while the European conflict has emphasized the importance of the American republics looking to the development of their own resources and the improvement of their relations.
The conference is an excellent idea. It has many possibilities before it and there are good reasons for believing that it will result to a certain degree at least in accomplishing what is intended.

OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.
Here for the purpose of studying our resources with a view to stimulating trade relations between China and this country, it is a significant statement which is made by Cheng-Hsun Chan, chairman of a commission of Chinese merchants when he declares that the United States is the only real friend that China has in the whole world, and by the vice chairman of the body when he says that the two countries should have "direct trade with each other."
The imports by China each year reach the sizable total of \$100,000,000 a cotton and manufactured goods done. There is only about one-tenth of this which goes to the United States. This country is a source of goods which is produced here and eventually finds its way to the Chinese, it is audited through other countries. There are reasons for this through the

regrettable condition of our merchant marine and through the fact that it is the vessels of other nations which are for the most part engaged in the trade between continents, but it would appear to be time, even though it is being brought to attention by delegates from China, that there was a change in this situation, the same as it has been urged that there be lines of American steamers for direct communication with the South American countries for the purpose of getting a greater share of their trade.
It would appear that this country had excellent opportunities in this direction for trade development and a development such as China is anxious to encourage. Such being the case, the bringing about of conditions which would give stimulation to such an end for this country's advantage can hardly be given a cold shoulder, while efforts are being made to build up our foreign trade, and when cotton and manufactured goods are referred to especially interests New England and the south.

WOULD MEAN SACRIFICING RIGHTS.
In view of the claims that have been made that passengers should not have entrusted their lives to a ship like the Lusitania which was carrying ammunition and contraband, it has been proposed henceforth that transatlantic liners seek to overcome that situation by refusing to carry any contraband on the passenger vessels, and vice versa. Such, it is pointed out, would mean that the American line has done in refusing to carry contraband, but it is to be remembered that the American line is strictly engaged in neutral trade, and thus has every reason for refraining from carrying contraband. It also sees the opportunity to develop its business through such a declaration.
The separation of passengers and contraband traffic might be a good suggestion, but for the fact that it would mean the abandonment of a right which the nations of the world have given to merchant vessels that are unarmed. There is provided a method for handling such vessels which carry contraband under the law of the nations and it does not sanction the unwarranted torpedoing of the ships or the taking of the lives of neutrals or even non-combatants.
To put into effect such a plan would also mean to a certain degree an acknowledgment that the submarine policy of the Germans is right, a fact which cannot and will not be done. Except for the fact that it would mean the sacrificing of rights to which every nation, including Germany, is entitled, the suggestion might be looked upon as an act of adoption for the contribution to safety.

LACK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.
It does not require much effort to demonstrate the harm or the loss which occurs daily through the lack of enforcement of the laws of the country. Legislation is persistently heard but as a matter of fact it is pretty poor use which is made of much of that which already exists.
Before a convention of the New York State Association of Weights and Measures, an exhibition of short weight amounting to two cents a pound on coffee was made whereby there was represented a loss of \$60,000,000 a year to the households of the state figuring all weights on that basis. Such, however, would not hold true for all dealers who are not engaged in cheating their customers, but just how extensive the practice is only those who make a point of keeping tabs on such matters can tell. That the amount by which the people of that state are swindled each year through short weights and measures runs well into the millions is not too much to believe, and it is a scheme which goes on wherever there is the least inclination to laxity in the enforcement of the law or an unwillingness to prosecute.
With a law existing in that regard it is important that it should be lived up to. It is only right that those merchants who are treating their trade with honest weights should get protection. They are concerned as much as the householder and wherever there is a disposition to overlook such infractions of the law there is need for a proper prod being applied to the officials who are tolerant of those conditions. Dishonesty and misrepresentation have no justified claim.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
The Goliath is now numbered among the Turkish trophies.
The man on the corner says: Laziness is spring fever that has reached the chronic stage.
Even Great Britain does not believe that it is impossible to make beneficial changes in the cabinet.
Isn't it about time for Germany to be asking this country to take care of its interests in Italy?
It isn't to be forgotten that the man who likes peace often fights the hardest when trouble really comes.
Many people feel that they are "too proud to fight" just because someone gave them the German measles.
Dr. Dernburg contemplates his trip across the ocean with more misgivings than Dr. Cook does the scaling of Mt. Everest.
Much complaint is heard of the cold May, but it is far preferable to the way things are warming up over in the old country.
Dr. Dernburg appears to be on his way, but he doesn't really know how he is going, or how little he has accomplished for humanity.
No more difficult task could be imagined than trying to explain to the heathen just why civilization considers it proper to go to war.

Is it human nature or thoughtlessness which discards a paper bag, a pasteboard box or a tin can wherever its usefulness comes to an end?
In view of the other attacks upon American citizens there is not so much surprise that the Yaqui Indians should want to participate, but of course they ought to know better.
Some people are never satisfied. A woman shoplifter in Springfield, who has been arrested 13 times and jumped bonds totalling \$8,000, was surprised because she was sent to jail.
Secretary Daniels says the navy is strong and efficient enough as far as it goes. It thus occupies about the same position to some others as Jack Johnson did to Jess Willard.

BULLETIN'S SPECIAL SALE LETTER

Twelve Students to Participate in Dr. Grenfell's Work in Labrador—Richard Osborn Tells of Red Cross Work in France—Theatricals in the Bowl.

New Haven, May 20.—For the past few years a number of Yale men have been taking an active interest in Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador. Each summer there have been from four to ten men under Dr. Grenfell stationed along the coast of Labrador, or sailing on one of the boats doing hospital duty. A few years ago the interest was so great that funds were raised for the purchase of a boat for the work. This ship was appropriately named "The Yale." Since the purchase of the boat has been Dr. Grenfell's most serviceable ship, doing both winter and summer sailing, under Yale men. Last year the sum of \$1,000 was raised among the undergraduates for the purchase of a new engine for the craft. This was installed last summer by three members of the class of 1914. There were also five other Yale undergraduates who devoted last summer to this mission work. Owing to the fact that it has been necessary to curtail part of the work in Labrador during the winter, it is hoped, however, that it will be possible to open all stations again this summer. Twelve students of the university have already signified their desire to enter the summer service for the coming summer, and it is expected that more Yale men will take advantage of the opportunities offered in Dr. Grenfell's work than ever before. Last summer considerable enthusiasm was shown by the students starting a Yale station on the coast, to be taken charge every summer by Yale men. This plan has worked out successfully in the past several other colleges, and it is thought that the interests of Yale men in this work will make a Yale station possible in the near future.

Richard Osborn, Yale, 1914, who returned to the United States last Wednesday from hospital work with the French army, is the authority for the statement as to the feeling of the French toward the American Red Cross work. Mr. Osborn returned to this country on the Saxonia, which steamer passed the Lusitania late Thursday night, and was probably the last ship sighted by the commander before it went down on Friday noon. Mr. Osborn was a member of the unit put into the field by the gift of Mrs. W. J. Fitzgerald of New York City. This unit, which consisted of five New York surgeons and ten nurses from the French hospital, was under the direct supervision of J. S. Wheelwright, who was manager of the Yale crew in 1915. In regard to the attitude which the French have taken toward the Red Cross work, Mr. Osborn said: "One thing that will surprise the people of the United States is the fact that the American Red Cross hospitals are really not fully appreciated by the French. The reason is that our equipment is so much more perfect than that of the French that they feel that they are making our patients effeminate. Where our principle is to keep the cases until they are completely healed, the French principle is to get the patient as soon as they are able to carry a gun. This makes the American hospitals more popular with the men,

which naturally does not please the French leaders, particularly General Joffre, who thinks that their equipment is sufficient for the needs, and that the American units are opposed to the French idea of thrift. Of course, however, the work which the Americans are trying to do is very appreciated by the majority of the people, and will be more and more appreciated as time goes on.
Granville Barker's presentation of the Iphigenia in Tauris at Burdette last Saturday in the Yale bowl marks another milestone in the history of the Yale Dramatic association. This was the first performance in America of one of Mr. Barker's open air productions, and consequently a dramatic event of the first importance. The most optimistic could not foresee that 10,000 people would really make the trip to the bowl to witness a Greek play. The acting was of the unusually high character which is significant of all of Granville Barker's productions. Miss Lillian McCarthy, as Iphigenia, led the cast of metropolitan actors, her remarkable voice and the clearness of her diction attributing materially to the success of the performance. The costumes, though they were unusual and might even be considered as terrifying, were extremely appropriate, and have been pronounced perfect by many of the costume experts of the country. Professor Smith of Yale composed the music, which proved an excellent substitute for the Greek compositions, of which very little is known. Mr. Barker stated the greatest difficulty that was necessary to overcome was that of the acoustics, which he considered too good. A great amount of care was taken that the actors should not speak too loud, and the simple way in which the lines were written rendered the play very easy to understand. The success of the first attempt at an open air theatrical in the bowl will undoubtedly encourage other similar productions in the years to come.

Pictures of Yale buildings are plentiful enough. In one form or another, from the postcards to the old-fashioned steel engravings, Yale's architectural successes and failures have been reproduced. However, during the past week there have appeared at a number of the art stores in the city a series of remarkable etchings by Huc Luquens. Mr. Luquens, who has won a reputation both for his etchings and his portraits, made last summer this series of etchings while he was in the French army. They include studies of both the old and the new buildings on the campus and throughout Sheff. The etchings are of a high artistic quality and are of great interest and enthusiasm throughout the university.

Stories of the War

Trenches.
Trench, that single-syllable word of French origin, is probably the commonest English monosyllable in use today. From pictorial country in the world knows just what these war excavations are and how important they are to the fighting armies.
In spite of this knowledge of the trench, however, it is not likely that the average man has formed any idea of the gigantic amount of digging that has been done since the war began, says Pearson's Weekly.
The front along which the Germans and Allies face one another from the North Sea to Switzerland is, roughly, 400 miles long. The opposing lines of the Russians and the Austro-Germans are fully 500 miles in length. Along these 900 miles of front, each army has dug itself in.
But this does not mean that there are only 1800 miles of trenches. Each army, it must be remembered, has at least three lines of trenches, one behind the other, so that if the first is taken it has to fall back upon the second, and so on. It is necessary, therefore, to multiply 1800 by three, which gives 5400 miles of a trench long enough to reach from Liverpool to the Atlantic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and the whole of the American continent ending at San Francisco.

Then there are the communication trenches through which forces are brought forward in safety to the fire trenches. The length of these is not easy to estimate, but if another two miles are added for each mile of front it will certainly be well on the safe side.
This brings the estimate up to 7200 miles, but this has not yet come near the total. In Belgium the Germans constructed at least another 600 miles of trenches ready to receive the Allied advance, and no doubt another 200 or more on the Rhine.
The Allies have dug about 300 miles of trenches in East Prussia, and a possible raid, and another 100 miles or so along the Suez Canal.
Around Cracow, Przemysl and other great fortresses in the East the ground is honeycombed for miles. Allow another 100 miles for these fortifications, and this brings the total to 8600 miles, a distance about equal to the full breadth of Europe and Asia together.
The average trench is six feet deep, and five feet wide at the top. Including traverses and other works, it has been estimated that two cubic yards of earth have been removed for every yard of trench dug.
Take it that a cubic yard of earth weighs a ton, and it is seen that over 23,000,000 tons of earth have been shifted during the past eight months. Men have seen Plymouth, England, breakwater, that great artificial island of stone which makes a harbor of the open roadstead. It is over a mile long. It stands in water over fifty feet deep.

contains only about one eighth part as much material as a single trench. The New Dover breakwater used up over 3,500,000 tons of granite and 2,500,000 of concrete. The amount of earth and rock excavated for trenches is nearly five times as great.
The average load of a big construction train, such as used in the cutting of the Panama Canal is 600 tons. Nearly 60,000 such trains would be needed to haul away the earth dug out by soldiers since the war began. In all the world there are only a little more than double that number of locomotives.
To cut the Panama Canal took thirteen years and cost over \$85,000,000. The water is thirty-one feet deep and the length of the canal about ninety miles. Yet the total bulk of soil removed was only about one-half as much again as that shifted by the armies that have dug themselves in since last August.

Working of Censorship.
Some details of the working of the British censorship have been given out in the House of Commons by Lord Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington.
There are three branches of the censorship, one for the government, one for the military, and one for the civil. "All are under one general system and closely coordinated."
The control of an officer of the General Staff, deals with, roughly, 30,000 telegrams a day. There are 180 of these censors in the United Kingdom and between 300 and 400 in other parts of the Empire.
"The postal censorship has a staff of about 500, mostly civilians. The obvious reason it is impossible to give a list of persons whose letters are not liable to censorship, but I may mention that letters to the House of Commons are not censored."
The Press Bureau proper is under the control of the Solicitor General, and to find a remedy for the censorship is carried on in accordance with instructions from the War Office, the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, and other public departments.
"A White Paper will later be issued dealing with the Censorship."
The Government has the desire of the Government that anything in the nature of criticism either of the Government or of the individual members of the Government should be suppressed.

Razing the Forests.
The splendid forests of the Argonne as well as those of the Alsace, the Vosges Mountains and the Woëvre, are being gradually razed by shell and shrapnel fire. Of the majestic pines that covered these heights

there remain only hacked and blackened stumps and a wild tangle of fallen trunks.
Germans and French have cooperated in this devastation, but the greater destruction is credited to the intense, concentrated fire of the 2-inch and 6-inch shells that alone could dislodge underground German fortresses. There is said to be abundant evidence that all the ground had been carefully plotted and the ranges taken by the Germans before the battles. On many occasions French detachments following obscure paths were unknown to all but the woodmen of the region fell a prey to the fire of German gunners for whom there seemed to be no secrets in the thickets of the Argonne. Against the advantages of preparation, the French had but one resource—a complete unavailability of the entire ground by concentrated artillery fire.
If the French succeed in driving the Germans finally into the open, the priceless forests of the entire region of the Argonne, from Bar-le-Duc north, will exist no more.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Adults Who Litter the Streets.
Mr. Editor: With all due respect to the City Beautiful committee, may I suggest that they make an appeal to the adult offenders who litter the streets?

The school children are taught ten months in the year to care properly for papers, fruit skins and other refuse. Teachers are continually (not merely once in the year) urging and encouraging pupils to keep home and school grounds in order. We think the majority of the children are careful, more so than their elders, on the streets.
On thickly populated streets leading to one school the condition of the streets is such that it is a real effort to see in what manner school children have contributed to the disorder.

There was disorder, a plenty, but not a sign of a school paper, candy bag or other bit of refuse which seemed to have come from children's hands. With the exception of one tin can, a corn flakes box and a newspaper, the misplaced refuse consisted entirely of cigarette boxes or papers, tobacco bags, tin foil and match boxes.

Were the children guilty in that neighborhood? And ought we to expect and ask them to pick up tobacco cans and other dirty refuse for which they are not responsible?
Why shouldn't the city keep the streets clean? Why should business men, city policemen and other city officials—expect children to be careful, when they set such a poor example?

Any day on any street men may be seen throwing torn letters and cigarette boxes into the roadway, even within hands' reach of the refuse cans. It is discouraging to children to find grown-ups so careless.
Therefore, won't the committee make a special appeal to the adult population to avoid littering the streets, as well as to clean them next week? And is it too much to expect that some day we will have a street cleaning department so efficacious that every week will be cleanup week with them?

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.
Norwich, May 20, 1915.

Waterpower.
Mr. Editor: Will you please call attention of those who are contemplating the use of waterpower for any purpose to the fact that the State of Connecticut has a Public Act of 1913, Chapter 201, which gives five persons absolute control of all waterpowers of the state at \$10 a day. The action of other expenses are to be paid by the owner of the waterpower privilege. Any work done by the owner is prohibited by a fine of \$500 and he can be enjoined from the use of the privilege. This is confiscation without compensation. You can, however, use coal or Standard oil without restriction.

This was not so in our grandfathers' days and it ought to be repealed. I am interested in water and others may be also.
East Haddam, Conn., May 17, 1915.

Must Have Writer's Name.
If the sender of a query to the Bulletin signed "Killingly" will send his name, though not necessarily for publication, the question will be answered. Anonymous communications get no attention.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

In former times spelling was an accomplishment and one of the greatest social functions was the spelling bee. To spell down the neighborhood was a distinction as great as that now accorded to the best dancer of the tango. Instead of spelling bees, we all go to the movies where not only the pictures but even words themselves are obsolete. The "social cen-

LOSING HOPE WOMAN VERY ILL
Finally Restored To Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bellevue, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and run down and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Ohio.

Woman's Precious Gift.
The one which she should most zealously guard, is her health, but it is the one most often neglected, until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected such women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.
If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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A Roaring Funny Comedy, Full of Music and Fun
Everything New—Songs, Dances, Scenery and Costumes
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PHOTOPLAYS ALSO

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Twenty Coupons With 10c Ticket—Ten Coupons with 5c Ticket

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SLATER HALL, FRIDAY, MAY 21st
JOHN BARNES WELLS, Tenor, Assisting Artist
Tickets On Sale Wednesday Morning at Davis' Book Store

RED LETTER DAY
If You Want a Choice, Fresh Fish
As well as the Extra Votes in the Library Contest
GO TO
POWERS BROS. 100 Rose Place
One Vote for every Cent paid on Red Letter Day

ter" movement directed against "the darkened window," mainly means dancing, not spelling.—Hartford Post.

steer or point a gun.—Providence Bulletin.

According to Dr. Creel, soon to become the head of Boston's Health Department, the average rat of reasonably economical habits costs the community that support it \$1.82 a year. It is accurate to children to find grown-ups so careless.

Happily, in its last moments, the legislature reconsidered former plan to refuse the experiment of an inebriate farm near Brewster's and has finally decided for it. One house member remarked that the mere view of that farm is enough to drive anybody to drink. He has seen it, he said. He talked as if he had.—New London Telegraph.

CUT IT OUT AND MAIL IT TO US

I am interested in having my home wired for electric lights and would like to have your estimator call upon me.
A. M. _____ Date _____
P. M. _____
It is understood that I am placing myself under no obligation whatever by taking advantage of this offer.
NAME _____
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Hair, Scalp and Face Specialist
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